### Paper Session I – Friday, 4:00-4:55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00-4:15</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Psychological birth order and attitude</td>
<td>Maranda Leonard, Ashley Dent, Sarah Westervelt, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20-4:35</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of respondent gender and scenario race on trust</td>
<td>Cassi Davis, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:40-4:55</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of planning and organizing when under time constraints</td>
<td>Linda Forrest, Monica Millwood, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00-4:15</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Effects of amount of sleep and gender on memory of university students</td>
<td>Andrea Valverde, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20-4:35</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Perceived intelligence based on physical attractiveness and self-esteem</td>
<td>April Drinkwater, Jennifer Putnam, Deana Cooper, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:40-4:55</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Measures of antigay bias</td>
<td>Justin Sneed, Aneeq Ahmad</td>
<td>Henderson State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00-4:15</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Effects of priming on individual response</td>
<td>Taylor Branton, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20-4:35</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Mail scatologia: Case study of an obscene letter writer</td>
<td>Lindsey Bullard, Paul Rhoads*</td>
<td>Williams Baptist College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:40-4:55</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Gender differences in the attitude and practice of forgiveness</td>
<td>Ashley Pelletier, Austin Moore, Leslie Templeton*</td>
<td>Hendrix College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* faculty sponsor

### Paper Session II – Friday, 5:00-5:55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00-5:15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>The effects of personality characteristics and relationships on self-reported conformity</td>
<td>Jamie Barrett, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20-5:35</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Effects of background music on word recall</td>
<td>Lorianne Roberson, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40-5:55</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Preference for symmetry among students with interests in the sciences and/or the arts</td>
<td>J.D. Hays, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00-5:15</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of self-esteem and gender on being bullied</td>
<td>Mallory Carta, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20-5:35</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Relating high preference for consistency to stress, anger, and self-esteem</td>
<td>Kathryn Short, Joyce Hinson, Susan Regan, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40-5:55</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>How past significant-other relationships influence future significant-other relationships</td>
<td>Brandi Post, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00-5:15</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Reactions toward the performance of male and female self-handicappers</td>
<td>Vincent Lee, Jen Freiling, Leslie Templeton*</td>
<td>Hendrix College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20-5:35</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Effects of caffeine on memory</td>
<td>Brian Meeks, Amy Wickliffe, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40-5:55</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>The effects of thoughts of religion on whether participants prefer to pair together couples with different ethnicity or skin tones</td>
<td>Whitney Schellhammer, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00-5:15</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Gender differences in acceptability of traditionally masculine dating conventions</td>
<td>Rebecca McBrady, Meredith Hawthorn, Leslie Templeton*</td>
<td>Hendrix College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20-5:35</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Effects of respondent gender and stimuli on object recognition</td>
<td>Jamie Gunn, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40-5:55</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>The effects of exercise and nutrition on learning</td>
<td>Amy Mattocks, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conference Banquet – Friday, 6:15-7:15

Old Gin Special Events Center, Downtown Conway
### Keynote Address – Friday, 7:15-8:00
Old Gin Special Events Center, Downtown Conway

Dr. John Harsh  
University of Southern Mississippi  
“Sleep and Behavior: Important Questions and Surprising Answers”

### Faculty Meeting – Friday, 8:00-10:00
Mike's Place, Downtown Conway

### Paper Session III – Saturday, 8:20-8:55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:40-8:55</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>The effects of stress on self-esteem</td>
<td>Stephen Brown, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20-8:35</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Social perceptions of disparaging and self-deprecating humor</td>
<td>Jade Jenkins, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:40-8:55</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of an incentive and gender on an athlete’s performance</td>
<td>Gail Dicken, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20-8:35</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Effects of survey type on response rates</td>
<td>Ryan Murphy, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:40-8:55</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Effects of Religiosity and gender on perceived coping style</td>
<td>Ryan Stivers, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20-8:35</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Effects of suggestion and gender on perceptions of an inkblot</td>
<td>Amanda Wilson, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:40-8:55</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>What the hell!! Get away from me</td>
<td>Latosha Matthews, Michael Strickland, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Paper Session IV – Saturday, 9:00-9:55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Positive feelings toward pets and correlation to high self-esteem</td>
<td>Anesta Cooper, Paul Rhoads*</td>
<td>Williams Baptist College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40-9:55</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Video self-modeling: A review</td>
<td>Sarah Blount, Kim Dielmann*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Perceived effects of trust building activities and gender on relationships with parents</td>
<td>Jared White, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20-9:35</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of respondent gender and question form on eyewitness accuracy in recall</td>
<td>Neil Rampy, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40-9:55</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Replication of Solomon Asch's conformity experiment with female participants</td>
<td>Jessica Bumgardner, Misty Lala, Jennifer Downey, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Color and emotion associations</td>
<td>Joyce Brantley, April Smith, Brandi Baker, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20-9:35</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Effects of presenter pitch and emotion on perceptions of sincerity</td>
<td>Eli Parkinson, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40-9:55</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Hand preference across posture and task complexity in a colony of</td>
<td>Emily Boeving, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Room</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>University</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>The relation of appearance to behavior</td>
<td>Crystal Williams, Vicky Brown, Jamie Ward, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20-9:35</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Gender link difference in memory recall performance</td>
<td>Crystal Regalado, Angie Reginelli, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40-9:55</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Effects of respondent gender and maternal depression on mother-child relationships</td>
<td>Sarah Doyt, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mid-morning Break – Saturday, 10:00-10:15**
**Drinks & snacks available in Room 234**

**Poster Session – Saturday, 10:15-11:00**
**Hall outside Room 234**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>A preliminary investigation of the relationship between religious fundamentalism and aggression / hostility</td>
<td>Luther Kalb, Deborah Kohl*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Fayetteville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Exploration into factors causing content borrowing and vivid false memory</td>
<td>Brent Ryals, James Lampinen*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Fayetteville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Eyewitness memory and interviewer feedback</td>
<td>DeAnna Pratt, James Lampinen*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Fayetteville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>The relationship between college students’ happiness and physical health</td>
<td>Jana Lee, Edward Kardas*</td>
<td>Southern Arkansas University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Child eyewitness testimony: Accuracy and controversy</td>
<td>Harper Zielonko, Ralph McKenna*</td>
<td>Hendrix College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Survey of the Statistics and Methodology course sequence</td>
<td>Mary Shoemaker, Talia Sullivan, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Performance differences between the sexes</td>
<td>Alexander Boren, Brooke Bennett, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>The validation of a computer addiction test</td>
<td>Crystal Martinez, John Anson*</td>
<td>Stephen F. Austin State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Time spent viewing favorite TV programs and reading levels</td>
<td>Niki Allen, David Osburn*</td>
<td>Arkansas Tech University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Effects of sexual comfort and gender on retention of STD information</td>
<td>Amy Hillard, Maureen Ryan, Leslie Templeton*</td>
<td>Hendrix College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Psi Chi / Psychology Club Idea Exchange – Saturday, 10:15-11:00**
**Room 239**

**Graduate School Information – Saturday, 10:15-11:00**
**Room 239**

**Sleep Research Panel Discussion – Saturday, 10:15-11:00**
Dr. John Harsh – University of Southern Mississippi
Dr. Jennifer Pezka – Hendrix College
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Regular or decaf?</td>
<td>Brecken Stafford, Rose Carter, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20-11:35</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Effects of respondent gender and suggestion of rebellion on perception of rebellion</td>
<td>Marcy Griffith, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40-11:55</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Effects of gender and time pressure on academic performance</td>
<td>Shawn Brazas, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Sexual infidelity and guilt</td>
<td>Katherine Kleitsch, Leslie Templeton*</td>
<td>Hendrix College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20-11:35</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of respondent gender and perceptions of parental divorce on attitudes of future marriage</td>
<td>Lyndsay Pierce, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40-11:55</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Effects of perfectionism on anxiety in academic and social situations</td>
<td>Hannah Murdoch, Chris Long*</td>
<td>Ouachita Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Personality and academic success</td>
<td>Megan Taylor, Jacob Hughes, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20-11:35</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Effects of Ganzfeld perceptual field on levels of death anxiety</td>
<td>Eric Huneycutt, Aneeq Ahmad*</td>
<td>Henderson State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40-11:55</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>The way we move: Gender and body language</td>
<td>Ashley Cowles, Megan Knox, Leslie Templeton*</td>
<td>Henderson College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Effects of gender and time on visual memory in eyewitness testimony</td>
<td>Charles Elliott, Kenneth Hobby*</td>
<td>Harding University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20-11:35</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Energy drinks and blood pressure</td>
<td>Ara Beth Panni, Jamie Ratcliff, Rick Clubb*</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40-11:55</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>The priming effects on racial bias in a mock trial</td>
<td>Kelly Belt, Allan Stanford, Sheryl Wright, Ashli Hogan, Bill Lammers*</td>
<td>University of Central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Thanks to the UCA Student Volunteers**

Krystal Caldwell
Brooks Cato
April Drinkwater
Mandy Easton
Bethany Gulley
Jaime Miller
Jon Priest
Mary Shoemaker
Kandi Snow
Lauren Studtlik
Joanna Swierscz
Dan Warwick
Keisha Winberry
PSYCHOLOGICAL BIRTH ORDER AND ATTITUDE

Maranda T Leonard  University of Central Arkansas
Ashley R Dent  University of Central Arkansas
Sarah M Westervelt  University of Central Arkansas
Bill J Lammers  Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

This research examines the effect of psychological birth order on attitude toward teachers. One hundred college students were classified as either psychological first born, middle, youngest, or only children by choosing one of four character trait lists. Participants then answered an eight item questionnaire rating attitude toward their high school teachers. There were no significant differences between the attitudes of each group.

EFFECTS OF RESPONDENT GENDER AND SCENARIO RACE ON TRUST

Cassi Davis  Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study investigated the effects of respondent gender and scenario race on the trust of the respondent. Participants (N = 120) were asked to read a scenario and answer the questions that follow. Each participant completed the scenario and a demographic page. The hypothesis was that females will be less trusting and the Middle-Eastern race will be the least trusted. A two-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between respondent gender and level of trust, as well as a significant interaction effect between the respondent’s gender and the race of the person in the scenario.

EFFECTS OF PLANNING AND ORGANIZING WHEN UNDER TIME CONSTRAINTS

Linda L. Forrest  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Monica P Millwood  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb  Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

When under time constraints, working faster and harder may not be the most productive way to use an allotted amount of time. The purpose of this between-group study was to compare the productivity of two different approaches to simple task completion under time constraints. Using one approach, the participants began the assigned task immediately and worked as fast as possible for the time allotted. Using the other approach, the participants began by using part of the allotted time to plan their actions and organize their materials. Although, we predicted that the group that used part of the allotted time to plan and organize before beginning would perform better than the other group, we failed to find significance.

EFFECTS OF AMOUNT OF SLEEP AND GENDER ON MEMORY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Andrea Valverde  Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined the effects of amount of sleep on the memory of university students. The sample included 64 university students (32 males, 32 females) from Harding University. Each participant did a memory test set up by the researcher and received quantitative scores according to how well he or she did. The independent variables were hours of sleep the night before the test and gender of the participant. The dependent variable was the score on the memory test. A two-way analysis of variance was conducted to interpret the results. None of the results were found to be significant. According to the results, amount of sleep does not affect the memory of college students.
MAIL SCATOLOGIA: CASE STUDY OF AN OBSCENE LETTER WRITER

Paul A. Rhoads
Lindsey A. Bullard
Williams Baptist College

The purpose of this study was to deduce the main characteristics of the obscene letter writer, which in turn upheld the hypothesis of the study. A structured interview was developed and administered to each participant. The answers to each question were recorded, studied for common factors, and analyzed by the researcher, to determine if parameters could be deduced that may lead to the profile of the writer. A total of 14 men and women knew and/or received letters from the confessed obscene letter writer, which led to the hypothesis that the writer is a product of immature social development and uses obscene letters as a means of social interaction and sexual gratification. The research was conducted with a very rare and unusual opportunity to conduct a one subject case study on a confessed obscene letter writer. In this study, it is hypothesized that the obscene letter writer is a product of immature social development and uses obscene letters as a means of social interaction and sexual gratification. Due to the lack of participation the researcher contacted only 14 men and women who knew and/or received letters from the confessed obscene letter writer, for an interview. A structured interview was developed and administered to each participant. The answers to each question were recorded, studied for common factors, and analyzed by the researcher, to deduce the main characteristics of the obscene letter writer, which in turn upheld the hypothesis of the study.

PERCEIVED INTELLIGENCE BASED ON PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND SELF-ESTEEM

April E. Drinkwater
Jennifer A. Putnam
Deana J. Cooper
Bill Lammers
University of Central Arkansas
University of Central Arkansas
University of Central Arkansas
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

First impressions are often formed on a limited amount of information. An individual's external characteristics are used to make assumptions about their internal characteristics such as intelligence. This study examined the effect of self-esteem and physical attractiveness on a person's perceived intelligence. Participants included 90 college students who were given a short description of an individual that included, among other characteristics, high or low self-esteem and high or low physical attractiveness. Results revealed that while persons described as having a high self-esteem were rated significantly higher on perceived intelligence, individuals described as highly attractive did not rate significantly higher on perceived intelligence. These findings oppose the current literature concerning physical attractiveness, and lead us to believe that there is a shift that places more emphasis on self-esteem, whereas in the past, internal characteristics were attributed largely based on physical attractiveness.

MEASURES OF ANTIGAY BIAS

Justin L. Snead
Aneeq Ahmad
Henderson State University
Faculty Sponsor, Henderson State University

We will select 30 men and 30 women (age range 18+ years) from the student population of Henderson State University for this study. Participation will be on a voluntary basis. Half of the participants will be shown photographs consisting of homosexual content and the other half with heterosexual content. In both groups sexually explicit photographs will be interspersed with photos of neutral stimuli, in order to gain baseline reactions. Thus, both gender and content of photographs will be manipulated in a (2 X 2) between subject design. Startle Eye Blink will be measured using video-recording equipment. Sexual Orientation will be measured using the Kinsey Scale (Kinsey, Pomeroy, & Martin, 1948). Self-reported attitudes towards homosexuality will be measured using Hudson and Rickett's Index of Homophobia (Hudson, 1997).

We expect that there will be a greater Startle Eye Blink response to the homosexual photographs than the heterosexual photographs. We predict that men will show a greater Startle response than the women participants. We predict that individuals with elevated scores on the IH scale will also demonstrate greater Startle responses. Participants that have elevated scores on the Kinsey Scale are predicted to have both lower scores on the IH and lesser Startle responses than all other participants.

To measure the affective physiological component of Antigay Bias, we used the Index of Homophobia (Hudson, 1997). We expect that there will be a greater Startle Eye Blink response to the homosexual content than the heterosexual content. We predict that men will show a greater Startle response than the women participants. We predict that individuals with elevated scores on the IH scale will also demonstrate greater Startle responses. Participants that have elevated scores on the Kinsey Scale are predicted to have both lower scores on the IH and lesser Startle responses than all other participants.

A positive correlation between self-reported antigay bias and greater Startle Eye Blink response to the Homosexual picture stimuli would reaffirm the use of Startle Eye Blink response as a measurement of the affective physiological component of Antigay Bias. Consistently higher scores on the IH and greater Startle responses among the men would further support our discussion that men are typically more biased towards homosexuals, as compared to women.

EFFECTS OF PRIMING ON INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE

Taylor Branton
Kenneth Hobby
Harding University
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined how priming affects high school seniors responses on an opinion survey. The students were shown a short video clip then asked to fill out a survey packet. There were two types of survey packets, one having a prime regarding aggression in the instructions and the other one did not. The participants were to rate the aggressiveness of the sport that was portrayed on a video, this was done by using a four point Likert Scale. A two way ANOVA was used for statistical analysis. There was no significant effect for the between the primed and not primed group, F(1,38)=.571, p>.05. There was no significant effect on gender, F(1,38)=.166, p>.05.

MAIL SCATOLOGIA: CASE STUDY OF AN OBSCENE LETTER WRITER

Lindsey A. Buillard
Paul A. Rhoads
Williams Baptist College
Faculty Sponsor, Williams Baptist College

There has been a very little research conducted on mail scatology/obscene letter writing. The researcher was presented with a very rare and unusual opportunity to conduct a one subject case study on a confessed obscene letter writer. In this study, it is hypothesized that the obscene letter writer is a product of immature social development and uses obscene letters as a means of social interaction and sexual gratification. Due to the lack of participation the researcher contacted only 14 men and women who knew and/or received letters from the confessed obscene letter writer, for an interview. A structured interview was developed and administered to each participant. The answers to each question were recorded, studied for common factors, and analyzed by the researcher, to deduce the main characteristics of the obscene letter writer, which in turn upheld the hypothesis of the study.
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF FORGIVENESS
Ashley B Pelletier Hendrix College
Austin Moore Hendrix College
Leslie M. Templeton Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

The current study examined gender difference in the attitudes and practices of forgiveness in college students. The researchers hypothesized that women would have more positive attitudes towards forgiveness than men, but that men would be more forgiving than women. Finally, men and women would both be more likely to forgive friends and family than romantic partners. Ninety-five college students completed a forgiveness questionnaire. Results did not support the hypothesis that women would have more positive attitudes towards forgiveness than men. There was no significant gender difference in forgiveness. Participants were significantly more forgiving of friends and family than romantic partners.

THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATIONSHIPS ON SELF-REPORTED CONFORMITY
Jamie Barrett Ouachita Baptist University
Chris Long Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

The influence of masculinity/femininity on the rate of self-reported conformity when placed in situations with acquaintances or close friends was investigated. There were a total of 49 participants, 19 female and 28 male. Participants were given two written measures, the BEM Sex Role Inventory and self-report conformity scenarios. The results indicate that masculinity was negatively correlated with the likelihood of conformity across all scenarios. There was no relationship between situations with acquaintances or close friends and conformity. This study reveals that masculinity may be a predictor of non-conformity, although the difference is only close to significant.

EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND MUSIC ON WORD RECALL
Lorianne T. Roberson University of Central Arkansas
Bill J Lammers Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Past research shows that background music can often have a disturbing effect on word recall, particularly vocal music. Physiological evidence shows that this may be due to music and language being processed within the same working areas of the brain. However, controversial studies have suggested that music actually improves concentration during an exam. This research is being conducted to clarify the relationship between background music and memorization, and to learn more about optimal studying environments. The purpose of the present study is to examine the effects of different types of background music on memory. The research question is whether familiar background music is more disruptive to word recall than unfamiliar music, and if vocalized music is even more distracting to the memory task. After data collection and analysis, the results indicated no significant differences between groups.

PREFERENCE FOR SYMMETRY AMONG STUDENTS WITH INTERESTS IN THE SCIENCES AND/OR THE ARTS
J.D. Hays Ouachita Baptist University
Chris Long Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

Symmetry is one of the most common elements in visual aesthetics. Its appeal has been used in things like architecture and artwork for millennia. Every society on the planet has some form of symmetry in their daily life, whether it is visual, poetic, cosmetic, or structural. What causes the appeal of symmetry to us? Why does a symmetrical object look better than an asymmetrical object to some and not everyone? This study proposed the hypothesis that perhaps the subjective appeal of symmetry can be cause because of individual preferences in the sciences or the arts. Sixty four Ouachita Baptist students were given a questionnaire asking them about their interest and abilities in the arts or sciences. They were then asked how much they preferred twenty individual images, half symmetrical, and half asymmetrical. The participants would be divided into four groups according to median splits on their interest and ability scores. There is a Both group for high science and art, a Neither group for low science and art, a Science group for high art science and art, and a Science group for high science and low art. The sub-hypothesis was that the Both group would report the highest preference for symmetry. The results showed that although our sub-hypothesis was not correct, it did show that the higher a participants math and science score the more they preferred the images in general and the asymmetrical images in particular. This proves our initial hypothesis correct. Though this study does not provide all the answers to the question of symmetrical appeal it does confirm that there is a correlation between one’s interest and ability in the sciences and one’s preference for simple hand drawn images and asymmetry.
EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM AND GENDER ON BEING BULLIED

Mallory Carta
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

The effects of self-esteem and respondent gender were analyzed along with response to the likert scale question measuring the likelihood of the student in the scenario to be bullied. Undergraduate students (N = 78) from Harding University participated in this study. Two scenarios of a student with either high or low self-esteem were randomly administered to the participants. Two-way ANOVA produced significant results $F(1,159) = 5.626$, $p = .020$ between scenario and gender on the likelihood of being bullied. Scenario alone was significant at $F(1,159) = 47.905$, $p = .000$, but gender alone was not significant at $F(1,174) = .069$, $p = .794$.

RELATING HIGH PREFERENCE FOR CONSISTENCY TO STRESS, ANGER, AND SELF-ESTEEM

Kathryn Short
University of Central Arkansas
Joyce A Hinson
University of Central Arkansas
Susan L Regan
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Preference for consistency (PFC) is defined as the value that some people place on characteristics such as: stability, predictability, and reliability. Because of the overlapping characteristics of PFC with stress, low self-esteem, and anger, we hypothesized that high PFC participants would have higher stress and anger levels and lower levels of self-esteem. Eighty-six college students participated in the study by completing assessment inventories measuring PFC, stress, self-esteem, and anger. We found no significant correlations between PFC and stress, self-esteem, or anger. These results indicate that PFC has no relationship with an individual’s level of stress, self-esteem, or anger.

HOW PAST SIGNIFICANT-OTHER RELATIONSHIPS INFLUENCE FUTURE SIGNIFICANT-OTHER RELATIONSHIPS

Brandi N Post
Ouachita Baptist University
Chris Long
Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

Early relationships with significant others are likely to influence later interpersonal relationships and may provide a framework for later relations (Andersen & Berenson, 2001). The present study examined how past significant-other relationships influence future significant-other relationships. Over 2 sessions, 97 female participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire based on fatherly figure relationships, asking them to give positive and negative characteristics of their fatherly figure. Participants were then asked to rate their thoughts about 2 men, one pro-dad and one anti-dad description, based on their responses in session 1. The study showed significant differences between pro-dad and anti-dad descriptions for ratings of compatibility, attractiveness, interest in meeting, dating, and marrying.

REACTIONS TOWARD THE PERFORMANCE OF MALE AND FEMALE SELF-HANDICAPPERS

Vincent G. Lee
Hendrix College
Jen Freilino
Hendrix College
Leslie M. Templeton
Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

Previous research has indicated that behavioral self-handicapping is viewed less favorably than self-reported self-handicapping, and that men engaged in behavioral self-handicapping more than women. Therefore, we hypothesized that participants would rate both male and female behavioral self-handicappers more negatively in performance than non-self-handicappers. We also hypothesized that participants would rate a male behavioral self-handicapper more positively than a female behavioral self-handicapper. Thirty college students (23 women and 7 men, mean age = 19.77 years) viewed a twelve-minute film in which a self-handicapping and a non-self-handicapping male or female confederate gave a joint presentation on laughter. We found that participants rated the female self-handicapper’s performance significantly lower than the female control and the male self-handicapper. However, participants rated the performance of the male self-handicapper similarly to the performance of that of the male control. This study has possible implications for those who are interested in the effectiveness of self-handicapping on gender.

EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON MEMORY

Brian K Meeks
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Amy D Wickliffe
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Rick Clubb
Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

The purpose of this experiment was to test memorization with and without caffeine. Our hypothesis was that caffeine will affect memory in that it would help the participants remember things better than participants without caffeine. We conducted the study on three different occasions. All participants were college students. The participants walked into the room and chose either cup A (containing caffeine), cup B (containing no caffeine), or cup C (containing water). After watching a twenty minute video the participants were given a ten question quiz pertaining to the video. After conducting the study, we found that the participants who chose the water did better on the quiz. Therefore our hypothesis was null and void; without significance.
THE EFFECTS OF THOUGHTS OF RELIGION ON WHETHER PARTICIPANTS PREFER TO PAIR TOGETHER COUPLES WITH DIFFERENT ETHNICITY OR SKIN TONES
Whitney Schellhammer  
Ouachita Baptist University
Chris Long  
Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

My study was carried out at Ouachita Baptist University, a small liberal arts school in the mid-south region of the United States. Participants were both male and female volunteers, ranging between the ages of 18 to 21, who are enrolled in a general psychology course, and who were in an athlete study hall. The participants were split up into two different groups and given a Religious Fundamentalism Scale (RFS) to fill out and faces to pair up according to which ones they feel would make a good couple. One group was given the faces to pair together first and the other group was given the RFS first. I hypothesized that the outcome would prove that those who considered themselves more religious would have had a higher probability of pairing together couples of similar ethnic backgrounds, or skin tone.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCEPTABILITY OF TRADITIONALLY MASCULINE DATING CONVENTIONS
Rebecca K. McBrady  
Hendrix College
Meredith L. Hawthorn  
Hendrix College
Leslie Templeton  
Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

The researchers examined gender differences in acceptance of a woman engaging in traditionally masculine dating conventions, such as initiation of a date, a kiss, and marriage proposal. It was hypothesized that both men and women would find it unacceptable for a woman to engage in the typically masculine dating conventions on a first date, and that women would find it more unacceptable than men for a woman to engage in these activities. Undergraduate students (N = 137) read scenarios of a woman engaging in typically masculine dating behaviors and rated their acceptance of these scenarios. Contrary to the first hypothesis, men and women were not unaccepting of a woman engaging in the dating behaviors. Women did not find it more unacceptable than men to engage in these activities.

EFFECTS OF RESPONDENT GENDER AND STIMULI ON OBJECT RECOGNITION
Jamie Gunn  
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study looked at the effect of respondent on object location. The participants were presented with pictures of two vehicles. Then were asked which one would be able to make it through a traffic light that was about to turn red. The participants were asked to remember details about the different vehicles that appeared in the pictures. A questionnaire followed that asked the participants specific questions about small details about both vehicles. The results of the two-way Chi-squared indicated that there was no significant differences between the males and females when it came to identification of the details about the two vehicles.

THE EFFECTS OF EXERCISE AND NUTRITION ON LEARNING
Amy Mattocks  
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study assessed the effects exercise and nutrition had on learning through the ability to recall information from the students. The study consisted of 40 college female students. Each group was randomly assigned as to which group they were placed in, either the vigorous exercise group or the non-vigorous exercise group. The students were given a questionnaire to fill out first to see their exercise habits, nutritional diet, and overall physical fitness. Participants had one minute to look over a list of 30 words to try and recall as many as they could. They performed 10 minutes of their assigned exercise, and lastly filled out a sheet with as many words from the list of words as they could recall. The independent variables were exercise and nutrition, and the dependent variable was learning. A two-way analysis of variance showed no significant interaction between exercise and nutrition on learning, F(1,36)=1.891,p>.05.

THE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON SELF-ESTEEM
Stephen Brown  
Ouachita Baptist University
Chris Long  
Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

I had 29 participants and half watched a video clip of how to give a speech and this group was my control group and the other group watched video clips that suppose to elicit stress and I had them fill out a self-esteem scale afterwards.
SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS OF DISPARAGING AND SELF-DEPRECATING HUMOR

Jade Jenkins
Ouachita Baptist University
Chris Long
Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

What does your choice of humor style say about you to your peers? Disparaging humor, or the belittlement of people or things other than the joke teller, was tested against self-deprecating humor, or the belittlement of the actual joke teller. Social perceptions were determined through a TIPI rating scale in response to a joke transcript. Results were expected to indicate that disparaging humorists and self-deprecating humorist vary on the Big Five Personality Dimensions. While significance was not established on the Big Five Personality Dimensions, a significant difference was supported on one scale item, suggesting that disparaging humorists are viewed as more critical and quarrelsome than self-deprecating humorists.

EFFECTS OF AN INCENTIVE AND GENDER ON AN ATHLETE’S PERFORMANCE

Gail Dicken
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study investigated the effects of an incentive and respondent gender on an athlete’s performance. Participants (N=53) were given one of two scenarios, the first scenario was a practice with no incentive and the second scenario was a practice with an incentive. The test results were conducted using a two-way Chi-Square. There was no significant difference between the two scenarios, $X^2(df = 1) = .48, p > .05$. There was also no significance between respondent gender and scenario, $X^2(df = 1) = .05, p > .05$.

EFFECTS OF SURVEY TYPE ON RESPONSE RATES

Ryan Murphy
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examines the response rates of men (n = 200) and women (n = 200) as they are sent two different surveys via email. One survey involves a monetary incentive, the other survey does not. The survey questions were not used to test for anything but more to give the surveys a realistic look. The subjects were given a week to respond. The independent variables in this study were gender and survey type. The chi-square test showed a significant relationship between the male and female responses to the survey with a monetary incentive. The chi-square test also showed a significant relationship between the total responses of the survey with the incentive and the survey without. There was no significant relationship between the responses of males and females to the survey without the incentive and no relationship between the total responses of males and females.

EFFECTS OF RELIGIOSITY AND GENDER ON PERCEIVED COPING STYLE

Ryan Stivers
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study attempted to assess how religiosity and gender affect perceived coping style. Seventy-nine participants received either a religious or non-religious scenario. Each scenario included an individual confronted with the sudden death of his or her children. Male and female participants were asked to respond to the scenario based on their perceptions of the scenario’s coping strategy. Five Likert scales were used to measure respondents’ perceptions. A two-way analysis of variance assessed the interaction of religiosity and gender on perceived coping style. No significant interactions were found across the five Likert scales. The research design was also found to be limited in measuring the hypothesis, and revisions were discussed.

EFFECTS OF SUGGESTION AND GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS OF AN INKBLOT

Amanda Wilson
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined the effects of suggestion on males and females’ perceptions of an inkblot. Seventy-eight participants were assigned to one of two groups. Participants in the first group were given a questionnaire with suggestions as to what other people had seen in the inkblot. Participants in the second group received no suggestions. A transparency of an inkblot was projected onto the board at the front of the room, and the participants were asked to record everything they saw in the inkblot. A two-way analysis of variance revealed no significant effects for the type of questionnaire given or the gender of the participant.
WHAT THE HELL!! GET AWAY FROM ME

Latosha R Matthews  
University of Arkansas at Monticello

Michael S Strickland  
University of Arkansas at Monticello

Richard Clubb  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

The present study investigated defensive behavior between males and females when their personal space had been invaded. Twenty-three students from the University of Arkansas at Monticello volunteered to participate in the experiment. Each participant's personal space was invaded by a person of the opposite sex and a person of the same sex. From the results gathered, both males and females showed a higher rate of defensive behavior toward males at a distance of 2 feet. There was no significant difference between males and females.

POSITIVE FEELINGS TOWARD PETS AND CORRELATION TO HIGH SELF-ESTEEM

Aneita F Cooper  
Williams Baptist College

Paul A. Rhoads  
Faculty Sponsor, Williams Baptist College

A random group of seventy-two participants completed a demographic survey, a Coopersmith (1987) SELF-ESTEEM INVENTORY and the Templer, Salter, Baldwin, Dickey and Veleber (1981) Pet Attitude Scale. This study hypothesized that positive feelings toward pets would correlate to high self-esteem. Findings showed no relationship in positive pet feelings to high self-esteem. There was no significant difference in those who owned pets and those who did not. There was however, a negative correlation between self-esteem and the number of pets owned. A comparison to cat and dog owners revealed no significant differences in self-esteem.

SOCIAL ANXIETY AMONG RECOVERING DRUG ADDICTS

Jeremy P. Ducker  
Williams Baptist College

Paul Rhoads  
Faculty Sponsor, Williams Baptist College

Social Anxiety is the topic of many 12-step support meetings and something recovering drug addicts experience. It is hypothesized that addicts in recovery experience a significantly greater level of social anxiety than the general population. Participants of this study included 45 recovering drug addicts (24 males and 21 females) involved in three 12-step support groups in NE Arkansas. Social anxiety was measured using a questionnaire entitled, “How Comfortable Are You in Social Situations?” Scoring scales contained questions and statements about positive and negative thoughts with norms for males and females. The results indicated significantly less negative thoughts among the male’s sample. And the results also showed significantly less positive thoughts for the females. There were no significant differences compared to national norms among the negative thought levels in males or the positive thought levels in females.

VIDEO SELF-MODELING: A REVIEW

Sarah L Blount  
University of Central Arkansas

Kim Dielmann  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Video self-modeling (VSM) is defined as the positive behavioral change resulting from repeated viewing of oneself on edited videotapes revealing exemplary behaviors. This intervention incorporates principles based on theories by Bandura, Vygotsky, and Skinner. VSM has multiple uses with various age groups. Research suggests that VSM has been effectively used in adults. Settings in which VSM has been utilized for adults include teacher training, parent training, and counselor training. In addition, VSM has also been widely used with children. Researchers suggest that VSM can be useful in changing sports-related behaviors, learning problems, and behaviors problems. Additionally, VSM can be used with low incidence disorders and children at the preschool level. Methods and effectiveness of VSM are varied in the research. However, there are still many areas of this intervention to be investigated, which may lead to a more standard and successful method of conducting VSM for different groups.

PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF TRUST BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND GENDER ON RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS

Jared White  
Harding University

Kenneth Hobby  
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined if males and females differ in their perceptions as to whether trust building activities or lack of trust building activities early in life influence later relationships with parents. The participants (N=67) were given two scenarios, each describing a boy and the activities he and his parents participated in. Scenario 1 had trust building activities and Scenario 2 had a lack of trust building activities. The surveys were then randomly separated into two groups and the data needed to conduct a two-way ANOVA was extracted—question 2 from Scenario1 from group 1 and question 2 from Scenario 2 from group 2. The results showed there was no significant difference in respondent gender. However, there was a significant difference between scenarios.
EFFECTS OF RESPONDENT GENDER AND QUESTION FORM ON EYEWITNESS ACCURACY IN RECALL

Neil Rampy  
Harding University

Kenneth Hobby  
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

The interaction of gender and question form was examined among undergraduate students at the University. Each student watched a 5.5 minute video and then completed a questionnaire containing 5 neutral (open-ended) questions, 5 leading questions, and 5 misleading questions. The results of the two-way ANOVA showed that there was no significance between gender, $F(1, 162) = .000, p = .991$, or an interaction effect, $F(2, 162) = 1.227, p = .296$. There was a main effect on question type, $F(2, 162) = 7.394, p = .001$, with leading questions being significantly different than neutral or misleading questions.

REPPLICATION OF SOLOMON ASCH'S CONFORMITY EXPERIMENT WITH FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

Jessica L Bumgardner  
University of Central Arkansas

Misty R Lala  
University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer R Downey  
University of Central Arkansas

Bill Lammers  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

This study was inspired by Solomon Asch's conformity study in the 1950s. Forty females were used in the study: 20 in the control group and 20 in the experimental group. Each group was presented 18 PowerPoint slides with one standard line and three comparative lines. The control group sat alone and circled their choices on the answer sheet provided. The experimental group sat with two confederates ahead of them and one after them. Each stated their answers verbally and then circled their choices. The confederates purposely gave the incorrect answers on 12 of the 18 trials. The results showed 60% conformed at least one time. Further research could be conducted pertaining to men of present-day and also coed groups of the present-day.

COLOR AND EMOTION ASSOCIATIONS

Joyce R. Brantley  
University of Central Arkansas

April C Smither  
University of Central Arkansas

Brandi N Baker  
University of Central Arkansas

Bill Lammers  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Twenty-six college students were asked to indicate their emotional responses and reasons for emotional responses to thirty separate color images presented one at a time on a computer screen. The images consisted of principle (bright) hues (i.e., red, yellow, blue, green, purple) and intermediate (dark) hues (i.e., yellow-red, green-yellow, blue-green, purple-blue, and red-purple), each one presented as a square on a black, white or gray background. The color stimuli were referenced from Microsoft Paint Program. The results revealed that the bright hues on white background elicited the most positive responses followed by bright hues on black background, bright hues on gray background, dark hues on black background, dark hues on gray background and dark hues on white background. Reasons given for various responses are discussed.

EFFECTS OF PRESENTER PITCH AND EMOTION ON PERCEPTIONS OF SINCERITY

Eli Parkinson  
Harding University

Kenneth Hobby  
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

Sincerity is an important issue in current society and honesty in interpersonal speech is necessary for any relationship. Sincerity is the basis of trust. Without this trust people cannot grow together as a people. Mothers understand certain differences that unravel themselves in speech but children cannot. Younger people often fall prey to the tricks of the dishonest. People often disguise their hearts when they are dishonest, and thieves often disguise their voice. How do people discern the sincere and the insincere in our world? Is emotion a factor, is pitch? Research shows that pitch is an influential factor in determining the sincerity of a speaker.

HAND PREFERENCE ACROSS POSTURE AND TASK COMPLEXITY IN A COLONY OF SULAWESI MACAQUES

Emily R Boeving  
Ouachita Baptist University

Chris Long  
Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

This experiment examined hand preference across posture and task complexity in a colony of Sulawesi Macaques (Macaca nigra) at the Memphis Zoo. In order to manipulate posture, feeding apparatuses were placed at two different locations: above eye level, requiring bipedal reaching and breast height level, requiring quadrupedal reaching. In order to manipulate task complexity, two different types of feeding apparatuses were placed at breast height level and above eye level/ One was a simple feed tray, requiring no manipulation to obtain the food. The other was a PVC pipe with detachable ends, containing peanut butter and peanuts. It required much manipulation to obtain the peanut butter and peanuts. I hypothesized that subjects would show an observable right hand preference when in the bipedal position and an observable left hand preference when in the quadrupedal position. I further hypothesized that subjects would show an observable hand preference for complex tasks only. The data was analyzed using the chi square test. The results show an observable right hand preference across posture and task complexity. While the there were fewer occurrences of behaviors in the bipedal position, those occurrences did show a right hand preference.
THE RELATION OF APPEARANCE TO BEHAVIOR

Crystal G Williams  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Vicky F Brown  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Jamie P Ward  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Rick Clubb  Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

There is evidence in the social psychological literature demonstrating that people use physical appearance to make a wide variety of stereotyped judgments about the behavior and personality of individuals. A negative increase in static cues (dress or physical appearance) will increase negative behavior in a person’s perceptions towards others. This experiment examines how appearance plays a part in how others perceive individuals based upon their appearance. Each participant was given a questionnaire with a photo attached and asked to rate the individual in the photo. Our results provide some support for the hypothesis.

GENDER LINK DIFFERENCE IN MEMORY RECALL PERFORMANCE

Crystal L Regalado  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Angie Reginelli  University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb  Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

The purpose of the study was to determine which gender has the best memory recall when presented with images that are gender biased, as well as images that are neutral to both genders. Participants were presented with the stimuli and the results were analyzed. The results indicated that there was no significance between the three groups.

EFFECTS OF RESPONDENT GENDER AND MATERNAL DEPRESSION ON MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

Sarah Doty  Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study investigated the effect that respondent gender and maternal depression had on a perceived mother-child relationship. The hypothesis was that females would perceive the mother-child relationship in the context of maternal depression as more negative than males. After reading a scenario about a depressed mother or a non-depressed mother, students (N = 76) answered 15 Likert scale questions and 10 demographic questions. A two-way analysis of variance was conducted on respondent gender, type of scenario, and perception of how resentful the child seemed of the mother. There were no significant main effects or interaction among the variables.

A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM AND AGGRESSION/HOSTILITY

Luther G Kalb
Deborah Kohl  Faculty Sponsor

In recent years, religious fundamentalism has gained a great deal of attention due to the recent rise of religiously inspired violence. Given the paucity of information on religious fundamentalism and aggression/hostility, the purpose of this study was to determine if a relationship exists between these variables. Eighty female and 19 male students from the University of Baltimore, whose ages ranged from 20 to 58 years (M = 29.7), completed a demographic questionnaire, the Religious Fundamentalism Scale and the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory. Results from the analyses did not support the principle hypotheses; however, religious fundamentalists reported elevated levels of guilt. Moreover, participants who scored significantly on “vigorously fighting opposed forces” items, which presents the conviction that Satan (i.e., evil) is omnipresent and fighting against the forces of religion (i.e., good), reported higher levels of suspicion. Methodological issues and reasonable adjustments warrant the necessity for reanalysis between religious fundamentalism and aggression/hostility.

EXPLORATION INTO FACTORS CAUSING CONTENT BORROWING AND VIVID FALSE MEMORY

Brent Ryals  University of Arkansas
James M Lampinen  Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas

The purpose of this research is to determine the original processes of forming false memories at the study of list words, and how those processes affect the formation of false memories. All of the experiments will followed a think out loud procedure and used DRM lists for the study lists. At test, participants were asked to make old/new judgments on the words. If the participants stated a word was old, then a remember/know judgment was made. Experiment 1 tested the effects of delay from study and test in the same session to study and test two weeks apart. The think out loud procedure allowed for explicit knowledge of what participants think about when performing these different tasks and allowed for study of source of false alarms at test.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENTS' HAPPINESS AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

To determine if there was a direct relationship between college students' perception of their physical health and their happiness, 101 male and female, freshman to senior, participants age 18 to 50, and from varying racial backgrounds completed two questionnaires. The RAND 36-Item Health Survey and the Short Happiness and Affect Research Protocol. On the RAND 36-Item Health Survey the effect of gender on physical health was statistically significant, F(1, 92) = 9.96, p = .002. Males considered themselves much healthier than females. On the Short Happiness and Affect Research Protocol, the effect of race was statistically significant, F(1, 92) = 4.71, p = .03. African-American females scored significantly lower on the SHARP than all other groups; indicating more signs of depression. Future research should be done in order to determine the reason that males consider themselves happier than females and to give an explanation to why African-American females are so much unhappier than all the other groups.

EDUCATION MEMORY AND INTERVIEWER FEEDBACK

Previous research has identified what is known as the post-identification feedback effect. This refers to the strong tendency for distortions in eyewitness memories on a number of different variables to occur when they receive confirming or disconfirming feedback after making their selections (Wells & Bradfield, 1998). In this study, participants were asked to identify a gunman that they had seen on a videotape from a photographic lineup and then were either given feedback ("Good, you identified the actual suspect!" or "Actually, the suspect is number__") or not given any feedback. Participants given positive feedback reported increased confidence in such areas as their certainty, the quality of their view, etc., meanwhile those given negative feedback recorded decreased confidence in those areas. The purpose of the current research is to expand on the previous knowledge of the post-identification feedback effect by investigating the effects of personality variables and warnings on participants' memories. Cases like that of Kirk Bloodsworth, who was released after nine years of imprisonment after being falsely convicted for the rape and murder of a young girl solely on the evidence of eyewitness testimony bring to light the significance of eyewitness testimony and the need for accuracy (www.law.northwestern.edu). Post-identification feedback significantly contributes to the false conviction problem by artificially inflating witness confidence. Witness confidence is the strongest factor in influencing jury decision-making (Cutler, Penrod, & Dexter, 1990). Thus, there is a need to determine not only contributing factors, such as the personality variables this research sets out to find, but also effective tools for mitigating the phenomenon, as we hope well-crafted warnings could do. In this project, participants will be shown a video of a crime. The video takes the viewer up a set of stairs to an office where out the window a suspicious looking young man can be seen on the rooftop. The young man realizes he is being watched and attempts to run away, but not before the viewer sees him yet another time as he runs for the stairs (Wells, Olsson, & Charman, 2003). After witnessing the video, participants will make a selection out of a photographic lineup with their choice for the suspect (although the suspect’s photo will not actually be present). After the selection is made, participants will be given either confirming feedback ("Good, you identified the correct suspect!") or no feedback. After a short filler task, participants will be asked a series of post-identification questions addressing such topics as their confidence about their choice, the quality of the witnessing conditions, the ease with which the decision was made, etc. In Experiment 1, these results will then be compared with a personality inventory previously given to the participants to determine if personality is a moderator of the post-identification feedback effect. Experiment 2 will follow the post-identification feedback with a warning to disregard previous feedback and rely on their own memory to determine whether warning mitigates the effect.

EYEWITNESS MEMORY AND INTERVIEWER FEEDBACK

DeAnna U Pratt University of Arkansas
James M Lampinen Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas

To determine if there was a direct relationship between college students' perception of their physical health and their happiness, 101 male and female, freshman to senior, participants age 18 to 50, and from varying racial backgrounds completed two questionnaires. The RAND 36-Item Health Survey and the Short Happiness and Affect Research Protocol. On the RAND 36-Item Health Survey the effect of gender on physical health was statistically significant, F(1, 92) = 9.96, p = .002. Males considered themselves much healthier than females. On the Short Happiness and Affect Research Protocol, the effect of race was statistically significant, F(1, 92) = 4.71, p = .03. African-American females scored significantly lower on the SHARP than all other groups; indicating more signs of depression. Future research should be done in order to determine the reason that males consider themselves happier than females and to give an explanation to why African-American females are so much unhappier than all the other groups.

EDUCATION MEMORY AND INTERVIEWER FEEDBACK

DeAnna U Pratt University of Arkansas
James M Lampinen Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas

Previous research has identified what is known as the post-identification feedback effect. This refers to the strong tendency for distortions in eyewitness memories on a number of different variables to occur when they receive confirming or disconfirming feedback after making their selections (Wells & Bradfield, 1998). In this study, participants were asked to identify a gunman that they had seen on a videotape from a photographic lineup and then were either given feedback ("Good, you identified the actual suspect!" or "Actually, the suspect is number__") or not given any feedback. Participants given positive feedback reported increased confidence in such areas as their certainty, the quality of their view, etc., meanwhile those given negative feedback recorded decreased confidence in those areas. The purpose of the current research is to expand on the previous knowledge of the post-identification feedback effect by investigating the effects of personality variables and warnings on participants' memories. Cases like that of Kirk Bloodsworth, who was released after nine years of imprisonment after being falsely convicted for the rape and murder of a young girl solely on the evidence of eyewitness testimony bring to light the significance of eyewitness testimony and the need for accuracy (www.law.northwestern.edu). Post-identification feedback significantly contributes to the false conviction problem by artificially inflating witness confidence. Witness confidence is the strongest factor in influencing jury decision-making (Cutler, Penrod, & Dexter, 1990). Thus, there is a need to determine not only contributing factors, such as the personality variables this research sets out to find, but also effective tools for mitigating the phenomenon, as we hope well-crafted warnings could do. In this project, participants will be shown a video of a crime. The video takes the viewer up a set of stairs to an office where out the window a suspicious looking young man can be seen on the rooftop. The young man realizes he is being watched and attempts to run away, but not before the viewer sees him yet another time as he runs for the stairs (Wells, Olsson, & Charman, 2003). After witnessing the video, participants will make a selection out of a photographic lineup with their choice for the suspect (although the suspect’s photo will not actually be present). After the selection is made, participants will be given either confirming feedback ("Good, you identified the correct suspect!") or no feedback. After a short filler task, participants will be asked a series of post-identification questions addressing such topics as their confidence about their choice, the quality of the witnessing conditions, the ease with which the decision was made, etc. In Experiment 1, these results will then be compared with a personality inventory previously given to the participants to determine if personality is a moderator of the post-identification feedback effect. Experiment 2 will follow the post-identification feedback with a warning to disregard previous feedback and rely on their own memory to determine whether warning mitigates the effect.

CHILD EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY: ACCURACY AND CONTROVERSY

Harper R Zielonko Hendrix College
Ralph J McKenna Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

This poster presentation was a result of term research conducted on child eyewitness testimony. Particular attention was paid to research conducted on accuracy (reliability), interview technique, and cross-examination. Published studies conducted in the past 10 years were the sources used. The reviewed studies showed that eyewitness testimony obtained from children was very accurate (reliable) when the interview process considered the child's developmental stage, used open-ended questions and free-recall formatting, and using prompting and non-suggestive human figure drawings only as a last resort. Child eyewitness testimony was found to be most unreliable during cross-examination questioning, suggesting that cross-examination is not suitable for young children. The results of this study also suggest that further cooperation between the legal sphere and the research sphere can only improve a child's protective rights.

SURVEY OF THE STATISTICS AND METHODOLOGY COURSE SEQUENCE

Mary E Shoemaker University of Central Arkansas
Talia Sullivan University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Undergraduate psychology majors are often challenged by those required courses that teach statistics and research design. Universities approach the teaching of these topics in different ways. The differences involve the level of the courses, the sequencing of the courses, and the use of laboratory components. Websites from over 300 universities of different sizes and different regions of the country were searched to determine the characteristics of the statistics and research design courses taught as part of the undergraduate psychology curriculum. A summary of the different ways in which different universities teach statistics and research design will be presented and comparisons will be made for universities of different sizes and different regions.
PERFORMANCE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SEXES
Alexander N Boren  
University of Central Arkansas
Brooke Bennett  
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Statistical studies have consistently shown women to be less prevalent in prominent and high paying positions of professional and academic fields. Many explanations have been attempted for this gender gap. One explanation is the concept that compared to men; women may be inferior in competitive environments and be less disposed towards competing. Participants were pitted against one another in paired intra-sex and inter-sex groups at a non-gender specific competitive task. We expect that when faced with a competitive situation and an opponent of the same sex there would be no statistical difference, when in the same situation with members of the opposite sex men would perform better than women. Results showed no significant difference in performance and sex of competitor, but a practice effect did occur. One possible explanation is the task, even though labeled as non-gender specific, could have had masculine qualities.

THE VALIDATION OF A COMPUTER ADDICTION TEST
Crystal R Martinez  
Stephen F. Austin State University
John E Anson  
Faculty Sponsor, Stephen F. Austin State University

The purpose of the study was to validate a nine-item test of computer addiction by correlating 158 participants' scores with reported computing activities. Participants logged computing activities for four days and then took the Computer Addiction Test (CAT). The correlations between logs and CAT for all participants was .2544, men r_{xy} = .3674 and women, r_{xy} = .2064. The highest correlation for both genders combined was observed for 22-32 yrs. group r_{xy} = .4152. Overall, results suggest that CAT is most predictive of computing activities for mid-aged males. For both CAT score and log score a 2 (gender) x 3 (age group) ANOVA was performed. There were no significant main effects but both interactions were significant. Women (22-33yrs.) reported less computing activities (log scores) than other groups. For CAT scores, youngest women (15-21 yrs) compared to youngest men, were significantly higher on the CAT.

TIME SPENT VIEWING FAVORITE TV PROGRAMS AND READING LEVELS
Niki M Allen  
Arkansas Tech University
David M Osburn  
Faculty Sponsor, Arkansas Tech University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the number of hours students spent viewing television, the types of programs they viewed, and their reading comprehension levels. The participants in the study were 57 college students. Data were taken from surveys asking the students about their TV viewing habits. The Ohio Literacy Test was used to assess the students’ reading comprehension levels. There was no significant correlation between time spent viewing television and students’ reading comprehension levels. However, there was a significant positive correlation between the students’ viewing of Sci-Fi programs and their reading comprehension levels.

EFFECTS OF SEXUAL COMFORT AND GENDER ON RETENTION OF STD INFORMATION
Amy L Hillard  
Hendrix College
Maureen Ryan  
Hendrix College
Leslie Templeton  
Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

This study examined whether level of sexual comfort has an effect on retention of STD information and whether sexual comfort level differs between men and women. It was hypothesized those high in sexual comfort would retain more information about STDs than those with low sexual comfort, and that men would have higher sexual comfort than women. Twenty-four men and 46 women read an STD-related article, were quizzed afterward, and completed the Sexual Comfort Scale (SCS). Results indicated that individuals with high sexual comfort retained significantly more information from the article than individuals with medium sexual comfort, though no significant difference was found between amount of article information retained for individuals with high sexual comfort and individuals with low sexual comfort. Men were more sexually comfortable than women, as this difference approached significance.

REGULAR OR DECAF?
Brecken L Stafford  
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Rose A Carter  
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

The present study examined participants' evaluation of their energy level on a scale of one to ten before and after consumption of a caffeinated or non caffeinated beverage. Group one was given caffeinated coffee and informed that it contained caffeine. Group two was given decaffeinated coffee and told that it was caffeinated and group three was given honey water and informed it contained no caffeine. The results failed to be significant, however, there appeared to be a trend for group one and group three to report a raise in energy level. These findings could be supported and possibly found significant with more time and participants.
EFFECTS OF RESPONDENT GENDER AND SUGGESTION OF REBELLION ON PERCEPTION OF REBELLION
Marcy Griffith  Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined what effect the respondent gender and the suggestion of the child in the scenario as being rebellious had on the perception of college student’s perception of rebellion. One of two written scenarios was presented to college students where there was a girl/boy or rebellions girl/boy. Participants were asked to rate the likelihood of the child being rebellious. The results showed that there were no significant results between respondent gender and suggested rebellion in the scenario on college students’ perception of the child being rebellious

EFFECTS OF GENDER AND TIME PRESSURE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
Shawn Brazas  Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined whether gender and the amount of time given to complete an examination would affect academic performance. A group of students at a private university were divided up into two groups, one which received unlimited time to complete and exam, and the other who were told they had a limited amount of time. The students were then asked to complete the exam, which consisted of verbal and math questions. The effect of time pressure on performance on the exam was observed. The research showed there to be neither a significance between gender and time pressure on performance, nor any interaction effect between the independent variables.

Room 201

SEXUAL INFIDELITY AND GUILT
Katherine E. Kleitsch  Hendrix College
Leslie M. Templeton  Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

The present study examined gender differences in feelings of guilt after imagining committing sexual infidelity. It was hypothesized that women would feel more overall guilt than men, women would feel more guilt about less serious acts of sexual infidelity than men, and there would be no significant gender differences in guilt for sexual intercourse. Sixty-seven undergraduate participants read four hypothetical sexual infidelity scenarios and completed a scenario-based guilt questionnaire after each story. A 2 x 4 (gender x scenario) ANOVA revealed no significant gender differences in overall guilt levels, in levels of guilt for less serious acts of sexual infidelity, and in levels of guilt for sexual intercourse. Results suggest that committing sexual infidelity arouses strong feelings of guilt in both men and women.

EFFECTS OF RESPONDENT GENDER AND PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL DIVORCE ON ATTITUDES OF FUTURE MARRIAGE
Lyndsay Pierce  Harding University
Kenneth Hobby  Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study investigated 58 young adults’ attitudes of future marriage based on respondent gender and perceptions of parental divorce at a southern university in the United States. A questionnaire containing one of two scenarios with a set of response questions was randomly given to each participant. The scenarios depicted either happily married parents or divorced parents. After reading the scenario, the participants reflected their attitudes of marriage by answering 6 Likert scale questions. The two-way ANOVA results conducted on the study indicated there were no significant differences in the attitudes for respondent gender and perceptions of parental divorce. However, one-way ANOVA results indicate that significant differences do exist between perceptions of parental divorce and attitudes of future marriage.

EFFECTS OF PERFECTIONISM ON ANXIETY IN ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS
Hannah E Murdock  Ouachita Baptist University
Chris R Long  Faculty Sponsor, Ouachita Baptist University

Perfectionistic characteristics were expected to cause increased feelings of anxiety. In this study, 23 university students (8 men, 15 women) completed the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale and then encountered four different scenarios and recorded the amount of anxiety they would experience in each. While no significant correlations were found between trait perfectionism and level of anxiety or between males and females, positive correlations were found between cumulative grade-point average and trait perfectionism, between level of anxiety in control and experimental scenarios, and between level of anxiety in academic and social scenarios. According to the results, perfectionism is not a predictor of anxiety in any of these scenarios.
PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

Megan J Taylor  
University of Central Arkansas

Jacob M. Hughes  
University of Central Arkansas

Bill J Lammers  
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Extroversion describes people who are outgoing, externally motivated, and comfortable dealing with others. Introversion describes people who are more reserved, internally motivated, and more comfortable working alone. This study examined the relationship between introversion, extroversion and academic success. Participants all took an online typology test to determine which group they fell into: introvert or extrovert. We then took their high school graduating GPA and compared this to their personality type. We found no significant difference in GPA for the two groups. We did find that there were significantly more extroverts who took the test suggesting there might be more extroverts in school.

EFFECTS OF GANZFELD PERCEPTUAL FIELD ON LEVELS OF DEATH ANXIETY

Eric D Huneycutt  
Henderson State University

Aneeq Ahmad  
Faculty Sponsor, Henderson State University

The Ganzfeld Perceptual Field (GPF) is a standard experimental procedure that has been extensively used to support the existence of psi (Bem, 1993). Researchers have found mixed results regarding the involvement of GPF and psi. Some suggest GPF increases potential for psi (Braud, Wood, & Braud, 1975; Honorton, 1985) while others believe that no significant correlation exists between GPF and psi (Kanthamani, & Palmer, 1993). We were intrigued by the GPF procedure, because it lead to concentrated mental focus (Laidlaw, Nailo, Dwivedi, 2003). Therefore we employed this procedure as a way to tap inner feelings and emotions, especially anxiety about death. A review of recent data augmented our reasoning especially with reference to psychophysiological measures and biological feedback (Bundzen, Korotkov, & Unestahl, 2002) and justified our use of scenarios (vignettes) to alter the state of anxiety during GPF. We believed that once the participants entered into an altered state of consciousness through GPF, their anxiety (or elation) can be manipulated via vignettes, especially while they are contemplating about death.

We selected 60 men and women (55 sampled so far) aged 18 to 32 years for participation in our experiment, and manipulated vignettes and GPF (using halved ping pong balls) in a (3 X 2 X 2) mixed-factorial design. Treatment levels for vignettes included; Anxiety-Vignette, Elation-Vignette, and Control-Vignette. We randomly assigned participants to the three levels of vignette, who responded to a modified version of the Death Anxiety Scale (DAS; Templier, 1970), a variation of the Collett-Lester Fear of Death Scale (FoDS-R; Lester & Abdel-Khalek, 2003), and an adapted form of the Mood Thermometers (MT; Tuckman, 1988).

For all three measures there were significant main effects for Phase and Phase X Vignette interactions. So for DAS there was a significant main effect for Phase F(1, 49) = 4.1 at p< .047, and Phase X Vignette F(2, 49) = 9.6 at p< .0003. For FoDS-R, a significant main effect for Phase F(1,49) = 5.15 at p< .03, and Phase X Vignette F(2, 49) = 4.85 at p< .01 were revealed, and lastly, MT revealed a significant main effect for Phase F(1, 49) = 9.0 at p< .004, and a near significant trend for Phase X Vignette F(2, 49) = 2.9 at p < .07 interaction. Anxiety scores (DAS) were higher before GPF (M = 3.8, SE = .2) than after GPF (M = 3.2, SE = .3). The reason for reduction in anxiety after GPF was largely due to elation and control vignettes. Anxiety after Anxiety-Vignette increased but not significantly. However, fear (FoDS-R) increased for anxiety vignette before GPF (M = 46.7, SE = 3.5) than after GPF (M = 57.5, SE = 1.4). Finally moods (MT) also became negative after GPF (M = 45.2, SE = 2.2) than before GPF (M = 40.7, SE = 1.8).

GPF and “focused” states of consciousness can be possible means to sensitize the individual to heightened death-related experiences and thus tap anxiety feelings towards death.

THE WAY WE MOVE: GENDER AND BODY LANGUAGE

Ashley S Cowles  
Hendrix College

Megan C Knox  
Hendrix College

Leslie Templeton  
Faculty Sponsor, Hendrix College

We examined gender differences in interpretation and use of body language. We hypothesized that women would be better interpreters of body language than men. Also, we hypothesized that women would be more conscious of body language and use it intentionally more often than men. Lastly, we hypothesized that participants in relationships would be more conscious of body language and use it intentionally more often than single participants. Participants completed questionnaires that assessed ability to interpret body language and conscious and intentional use of body language. Additionally, participants indicated their relationship status. Overall, women were not better interpreters of body language than men. Further analysis revealed, however, that women in relationships were better interpreters of body language than men in relationships and single women. Although there were no gender differences in conscious or intentional use of body language, participants in relationships used body language intentionally more often than single participants.
EFFECTS OF GENDER AND TIME ON VISUAL MEMORY IN EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY
Charles Elliott
Kenneth Hobby
Faculty Sponsor, Harding University

This study examined the effects that differences in gender and in time could have on visual memory, particularly as they pertain to eyewitness testimony. Participants were shown a short video clip from the television show, Cops®, and were then instructed to answer a questionnaire based on the video they had just seen. Two weeks later the students were given the same questionnaire and asked to answer the same questions again. The participants were scored on both questionnaires and their scores were then compared. No significance was found between the gender and time effects on the total of correct answers on the questionnaire. There was also no interaction effect between the two independent variables.

ENERGY DRINKS AND BLOOD PRESSURE
Ara Beth Panni
Jamie Ratcliff
Richard Clubb
Faculty Sponsor, University of Arkansas at Monticello

The purpose of the study was to determine if energy drinks raised blood pressure. Diastolic and systolic blood pressure rates were compared between groups that received 8.3 ounces, 16.6 ounces, and 0 ounces of energy drink. Blood pressure was measured before and after consumption using an Omron HEM-637 wrist blood pressure monitor. In between consumption and the second blood pressure measurement, a 25 minute absorption period was allowed. The results indicated no evidence to support energy drinks increase blood pressure.

THE PRIMING EFFECTS ON RACIAL BIAS IN A MOCK TRIAL
Kelly D Belt
Allan R Stanford
Sheryl R Wright
Ashli K Hogan
Bill Lammers
Faculty Sponsor, University of Central Arkansas

Racial bias is an issue in America, especially in the court room. Recently it has been the popular belief that public awareness could provide the solution to this problem. This study is concerned with the actual effectiveness of that awareness by means of priming. Participants were randomly assigned to two different priming conditions (one condition was presented with a paragraph outlining the problems with racial bias and the other was given a paragraph concerning overly sympathetic judgment of minorities, also known as the social desirability effect) and one control condition with no priming. They were asked to provide a prison term in years for a convicted male of the opposite race. The sentences provided by the participants were compared to see what effect, if any, the priming might have on the participants’ judgment of the convict. Contrary to prediction, there were no statistical differences detected between any of the groups.